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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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Nobody except the free-trader desires the retention of the present tariff. Even the American importer is against it.

The savings banks of Boston have deposits amounting to \$12,255,555, owned by 468,011 depositors, which constitutes a large section of the money power.

It seems to be very easy for an American correspondent in Madrid to get possession of state secrets. A little good goes a good way in the Spanish capital.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which Mr. Blaine undertook to have abrogated, declares that neither the United States nor Great Britain shall ever obtain exclusive control of an isthmian canal.

The business methods of the present school management are fairly illustrated by the fact that the Industrial Training School, which turned out twenty-six graduates, absorbs 20 per cent. of the school revenue.

Controller Eckels is right: Improved credit is a more important factor in the restoration of business than is increased volume of currency. Confidence, not inflation of the currency, is the cornerstone of prosperity.

Ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, Democrat and reluctant supporter of Bryan, told a truth at the session of the National Board of Trade when he said that the deficiency of the revenue had injured the public credit more than anything else.

It is very remarkable that Claussen & Co., the Chicago agents of the North German Lloyd, should feel called upon without authorization to cause congressmen to be threatened with defeat at the next election if they should vote for the Immigration bill.

When Senator Teller finds himself in company with Mr. Bland, Bourbon Democrat, and General Weaver, Populist, as the trinity to whom Mr. Bryan dedicates his book, he must be convinced that he is in different company from that in which he has made his reputation as a public man.

If Mr. Gage, of Chicago, should become the secretary of the treasury the country would be certain of the services of an experienced man of affairs, such as was Hon. Hugh McCulloch when he organized the national banking system and became Lincoln's last secretary of the treasury.

The people of Indiana can rest assured that thus far no time has been wasted and no duty neglected by the Legislature. Through its regularly constituted machinery, committees, etc., it is working hard on important matters and is making satisfactory progress. It promises to make a good record.

It seems that ex-Senator Edmunds has been misquoted regarding the arbitration treaty. He is now reported as being in favor of its prompt ratification. To the same effect are reports concerning ex-Secretary John W. Foster, of this State, and Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court. These are eminent authorities.

The Journal has no idea who Henry Helfelt, of Idaho, is beyond that he is a Populist, but it is enough that he has been elected United States senator over Dubois. Even the appeals of the chairman of the Democratic national committee could not bring the Democrats in the Idaho Legislature to the support of the renegade Republican. He has been slain by those to whom he deserted.

Mr. Wanamaker has abundant reason to be thankful for the preservation of his big store from destruction by fire, but some persons will think he would have shown his gratitude more appropriately by rewarding the men whose hard work did it than by building a church. Napoleon said, "Providence is always on the side of the last reserve," or as somebody else put it, "God is on the side of the strongest battalions." It was the Philadelphia firemen and Mr. Wanamaker's employees that saved his store.

The bill which has been presented for the purpose of regulating the compensation of justices of the peace may not be perfect in its details, but some sort of a measure should become law. In the cities the number of such officers should be limited and they should be paid salaries at the present time in this city the justice court is not in such repute as the temple of justice should be. Very naturally many of the reports are exaggerations, but there have been and will continue to be abuses in such courts so long as the justice must depend upon fees. Probably the Constitution does not permit it, but if it does much better results would be obtained if the justices were appointed by the Governor.

The American people will learn the main fact, that Mr. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, has probably been selected for secretary of the treasury, but they will never read the thrilling bulletins sent out by the Associated Press reporter at Canton, announcing Mr. Gage's progress towards and arrival in that town and the various stages

by which, in the reporter's mind, the final consummation was reached. The movements of the train on which Mr. Gage was traveling were bulletined with the accuracy of a train dispatcher, his schedule time of arrival being stated as 21 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. "center time," though it was stated that the train was "an hour or more late." When Mr. Gage arrived at Canton he proceeded at once to Major McKinley's home, which, as he had a business appointment with the President-elect, was a very proper thing to do. Then, after luncheon, the reporter says, he "went into conference with Major McKinley." Probably they lighted cigars and sat down for a talk, but it sounds much grander to say that Mr. Gage "went into conference" with the President-elect. It is like a battle ship going into commission, or into action. Mr. Gage is widely known and universally respected, and it is not necessary to exploit him in this foolish fashion. The press reporter at Canton is too able.

PROTECTION OF COMMON LABOR.

The immigration bill of the conference committee which the House passed on Wednesday, while it contains one objectionable feature, is, next to a tariff bill for revenue and protection, the most important measure which Congress has been for years oversupplying of common labor. There are a growing number of common laborers, not to say evil. This is largely due to the fact that a part of Europe has made the United States a dumping ground for its surplus labor, and particularly for the hundreds of thousands who have no skill. Of the 2,500,000 immigrants to this country since 1890 it is safe to say that one-third were common laborers. When it is considered that during no year between 1879 and 1891 did the annual immigration fall below 330,000 and as high as 785,000 in 1883, it must be apparent that no country ever reached a degree of prosperity which could absorb the millions of common laborers which the United States has received in addition to the natural increase at home. It should not be cause for surprise that tens and hundreds of thousands of laborers have been without employment during the long period of depression which set in after the election of 1892. There is no employment for so many. Even if the industries of the country were in a state of the highest activity the common labor is so out of proportion to the skilled that it cannot be employed.

Much of the labor which has come to us is far inferior to the common labor which has been born in this country. Such immigrants are accustomed to so low a grade of living that the competition which they make will have, if it has not already had, a debasing effect upon native labor of the same class, for the reason that when there are three men to do the work of two the best will be pulled down to the level of the inferior. Consequently, any legislation which will close the flood of common labor which glut the market is a beneficent. The first duty of this government is to those who are citizens by birth or long residence, and that theory should be the basis of all protective legislation. Free immigration, to the end that we may have a superabundance of the cheapest labor, should find its advocates among those who champion free trade.

The conference bill which the House has passed requires that the immigrant shall be able to read and write the language of the country from which he comes. This provision will shut out the hundreds of thousands that have been coming to our shores the past dozen years to crowd the ranks of common labor. It is not a discrimination against the foreign-born, as some who spoke against the bill would have us believe, but simply a requirement such as several States impose when aliens apply for naturalization, and a discrimination against that illiteracy which is a danger and the brand of degraded labor.

It is not the least gratifying result of the passage of the bill that the powerful lobby of the foreign steamship companies has at length been defeated. For years these foreign companies, through their agents, have defeated legislation designed to check the evils of immigration. The conference bill has yet to pass the Senate. It may be defeated there by those statesmen who are more anxious to get into a war with Spain than to protect the mass of common labor in this country from the degradation incident to a labor market crowded with inferior immigrants.

THE VANDALIA CLAIM.

The Journal heartily approves the action of the Legislature in the matter of the alleged claim of the State against the Vandalia Railroad Company and hopes the people will be pushed with all the energy possible, but it doubts if the State will realize anything out of the claim. There are two reasons for this view. First, it is doubtful if the State has taken the necessary steps to make its claim against the company good. Section 23 of the charter under which the claim is supposed to arise reads as follows:

"That when the aggregate amount of dividends declared shall amount to the full sum invested and 10 per centum thereon, the Legislature may so regulate the tolls and freights that not more than 15 per centum shall be paid to the corporation for capital employed, and the surplus profits, if any, after paying the expenses and reserving such proportion as shall be necessary for future contingencies, shall be paid over to the treasurer of state for the use of common schools, but the corporation shall not be compelled by law to reduce the tolls and freights so that a dividend of 15 per centum per annum cannot be made."

Under this provision it seems clear that the State could not have a claim against the company until the aggregate amount of its dividends declared should amount to the full sum invested and 10 per centum thereon, and until the State had so regulated the tolls and freights that not more than 15 per centum per annum dividends should be declared. As the Legislature has never complied with the latter provision in regard to regulating the tolls and freights it is doubtful if the State has any valid claim against the road.

Second, it is doubtful if the aggregate dividends declared by the road between 1847, the date of its charter, and 1873, when it organized under the general law, did amount to the full sum invested and 10 per centum thereon. It was officially stated in 1872 that the whole amount of capital invested in the road was \$1,300,000. Cars being run on the road in 1852. Interest on the capital invested from 1852 to 1872, twenty years, at 10 per cent., would be \$2,761,935, which, added to the capital, would make \$4,061,935. The aggregate cash dividends paid to stockholders of the road from 1852 to 1872, as appeared from the official statement referred to, was \$3,475,723.23, or \$586,212 less than the amount of capital invested and 10 per cent. thereon. The first dividend declared by the road was 4 per cent., in December, 1852, amounting to \$5,242. From this time on semi-annual dividends were declared in June and December of each year of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and one of 10 per cent. For 1861 the company declared a

dividend of 20 per cent., and in 1867 of 16 per cent. The aggregate amount of all dividends declared from December, 1852, to December, 1871, inclusive, was \$3,475,723.23. So far as the Journal knows the correctness of this statement has never been controverted. Unless it was grossly erroneous the aggregate dividends paid by the company up to 1872 were several hundred thousand dollars less than the capital invested and 10 per cent. interest thereon, and consequently the condition had not arisen which would have given the State a valid claim against the road at that time. For these reasons the Journal doubts if the State will realize anything out of the claim, but that is no reason why the pending investigation should not be made as promptly and thoroughly as possible.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

Two bills have been introduced in the State Senate, one by Senator White and the other by Senator Shively, providing for the reorganization of the State Board of Health, defining its powers and duties and providing machinery for the enforcement of sanitary rules and regulations. Both bills aim at substantially the same object, but that of Senator White, which is understood to represent the views of the present State Board, is more thorough. The main objection to it would probably be that it creates too many new offices and provides too much machinery, though this objection would be least likely to come from those who best understand the importance of the subject. The White bill is said to embrace the best features of the health laws of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan, all of which are far ahead of Indiana in their legislation on the subject. These and some other States show something like a just appreciation of the importance of the subject by their appropriations for the maintenance of their boards of health and enforcement of sanitary legislation; as Massachusetts \$100,000, Pennsylvania \$60,000, New York \$120,000, New Jersey \$16,000, and so on. When legislators are enacting laws to protect live stock, fish and game, birds, and to prevent the spread of disease among horses, cattle and hogs it ought not to require any argument to show that the prevention of disease among men, women and children is a matter of at least equal importance. In perfect as the vital statistics of Indiana are, they show that thousands of deaths occur in the State every year and other thousands of cases of protracted sickness which might and could have been prevented. To say nothing of humanitarian or sentimental considerations, these preventable deaths and cases of sickness involve an immense annual pecuniary loss to the State. A jury will award damages of several thousands of dollars against a railroad company for the careless killing of a man, woman or child; yet typhoid fever, diphtheria and other malignant diseases destroy thousands every year whose deaths have scarcely an element of the accidental in them. The deaths by typhoid fever are over 2,000 a year in this State, by diphtheria over 2,000, by consumption over 3,000, by measles and scarlet fever almost 1,000. It is claimed that good health laws and sanitary measures properly enforced would reduce this record 50 per cent. In Massachusetts the death rate by typhoid fever has been reduced more than 50 per cent. by sanitary legislation, and is now considerably less than half as great as in this State. As an argument in favor of legislation for the prevention of hog cholera, and it is a good one, it is said that the State loses \$2,000,000 a year from that cause. It loses much more than that every year by mortality among human beings which could be prevented. The Journal is not prepared to endorse either of the pending health bills in detail, but the subject is one that deserves the careful consideration of the Legislature.

The House committee on commerce has reported a bill to repress what is known in railroad circles as "scalping." It is not necessary to explain to the readers of the Journal that this harsh name is given to an industry which enables outside dealers to sell railroad tickets at a less price than the regular agents. The scalpers get their tickets from passengers who have not used the tickets they have bought for the whole journey, and often, when the railroads are having a season of cutting rates, from the railroads themselves. In fact, the larger part of the tickets offered by scalpers are supplied in some way by the companies themselves when seeking to "cut" rates.

It is a small business, since in 1880 the Interstate-commerce Commission estimated the profits of the business throughout the country as \$1,000,000. So long as the companies sell these tickets to scalpers, there seems no reason why the Interstate-commerce Commission should not denounce them in their reports. If the railroad would not sell to scalpers at less than advertised rates, scalpers would not purchase. The bill before the House requires railroad companies to furnish their agents with a certificate of authority to sell tickets, and it makes it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person except a purchaser in good faith for personal use to sell or transfer tickets. It requires railroads to redeem unused tickets and provides the procedure for redemption. The bill has not been passed by the House, and if it were, it could not be reached by the Senate with its tireless tailors. The "scalpers" are safe.

The Journal is not familiar with the details of the bill which has been introduced by the State Board of Education, but one feature must commend itself to all, or nearly all, who have an interest in the public schools—the section requiring county superintendents to have sufficient education to discharge their duties with intelligence. It is said that many county superintendents are not qualified to teach in the schools which they supervise. If such is the case, if, as charged, many county superintendents are selected because they have political influence or because they must be taken care of, there should be no surprise if the schools in such counties are inferior. The county superintendent is the official who comes in contact with the teachers. If he is not qualified to judge of their work, teachers will know it and many will take advantage of his inefficiency. If the county superintendent is a qualified teacher, forceful and enthusiastic, the county will be quite sure to have good schools. If the county schools have at their head a superintendent who does not know enough to superintend, the school revenues are likely to be wasted.

The bill which the House passed yesterday authorizing the Governor to appoint a board of three competent men to visit the public institutions for the purpose of ascertaining their needs so that the Legislature may have some accurate data upon which to act must commend itself. At the present time such information must come

from the officers of the institutions, who cannot be censured for asking for what they deem essential to the well-being of their trusts, or from committees of the Legislature who have no time to make a thorough investigation. One committee visit one institution and different one another. Each can see what is most needed by the institution which it visits, but it has no way of ascertaining which of the institutions is in greatest need of expenditure. For some years, at least, the State cannot expend the amount of money needed to put all its charitable, correctional and penal institutions on a first-class footing. This being the case, the Legislature should know where a limited expenditure is most needed. This can be best ascertained by an impartial committee of three men who can investigate and decide where the expenditure is most needed. The cost of such a committee need not exceed a few hundred dollars. As Governor Mount suggested in the Journal a few days ago, three men of experience, in whom any Legislature would have confidence, can be found who would gladly render the State such service if their expenses incident to an inspection were paid.

The final estimates of the Department of Agriculture on the crops of 1896, compared with previous years, show that large crops and low prices and short crops and higher values go together. The figures from the government estimates, which prove this, are as follows:

Corn.	Production.	Price.	Total Value.
1896	2,233,875,000	21.5	\$48,027,000
1895	2,151,770,000	21.5	\$46,263,000
1894	2,170,000,000	21.5	\$46,735,000
1893	1,619,436,000	25.5	\$41,295,000
1892	1,600,000,000	25.5	\$40,800,000
1891	1,600,000,000	25.5	\$40,800,000
1890	1,480,500,000	25.5	\$37,852,500
1889	1,480,500,000	25.5	\$37,852,500

The only exception to the rule is found in 1891, when, following a short crop in 1890 and a large demand abroad for breadstuffs, the corn crop was worth 40 cents a bushel on the farm. The average yield during the past seven years has been 1,777,981,000 bushels and the average price 23.2 cents. For the ten years to 1890 the average yield was 1,702,450,000 bushels and the average price was 23.2 cents. For the ten years to 1890 the average yield was 1,702,450,000 bushels and the average price was 23.2 cents.

The Nicaragua canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States. So says the St. Louis platform, and so, in effect, says the prospective secretary of state of the McKinley administration. Senator Sherman's statement in the Senate is the first gleam of statesmanship that has appeared in the entire debate on the subject. It forebodes a new treaty between the United States and Nicaragua relative to an interoceanic canal by which the project will be removed from the field of private enterprise and placed on the high and solid basis of an international work. When such a treaty is made the rights and interests of both governments will be protected, and when the United States undertakes the work it will be completed. In view of the declaration of the St. Louis platform and of Mr. Sherman's statement it is probable he speaks by authority, and that such a treaty will be concluded during the next administration. Until then the Nicaragua canal question can afford to wait.

The records of the insurance companies which guarantee employers against the dishonesty of employees and the public against dishonest officials for the year 1896 show that \$4,653,921 were forfeited, and that the number of cases of embezzlement was 340. Fourteen stole more than \$50,000, twenty more than \$100,000, one more than \$200,000, and one more than \$1,000,000. City and county officials stole \$1,333,947, banks lost \$3,566,590, forgers got \$346,500, postmasters stole \$23,815, building and loan associations lost \$475,575. Under the head of miscellaneous defalcations \$2,175,782 is accounted for. Considering the limited number of city and county officers who were guaranteed compared with the very large number employed by private corporations, the short-comings of those in such employments is much the larger.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The irrepressible Westerner. "Perhaps you are not aware," said the placid gentleman with the white tie, "that Philadelphia erected more buildings, last year than Chicago."

"Dormitories?" asked the fat gentleman, with the large diamond and the soft hat.

"Female dormitories," said the president of the street-railway company. "It has been so since the world began."

Every man who rides gets as close to the front of the car as possible, and we thereby can jam in at least twenty more passengers per car."

Particulars Wanted. "Every year," said the professor, "a sheet of water fourteen feet thick is raised to the clouds from the sea."

"What time of the year does that happen, professor?" asked the foreigner from the interior. "I should think it would be a sight worth going to see."

Victim of Fate. Sympathizing Friend—I am awfully sorry to hear that your work was rejected.

Poster Artist—I don't mind disclosing the secret to you; I know you will keep it. The fact is that I am colorblind by gaslight, and I painted a group of green trees, thinking all the time that I was using pure red.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The speaker of the Japanese House of Commons is a Yale man, and can preserve order in seven languages.

King Humbert, of Italy, is the most heavily insured man in the world. The amount of insurance he carries is over \$7,500,000. The late czar Alexander III was insured for \$5,000,000.

Menekle, the victorious Negus of Abyssinia, has ordered from the Russian painter Poljow a picture to represent the battle of Adua. It is to interpret the idea that St. George assisted the Abyssinians to their victory over the Turks. The picture is destined for a place in the Negus's palace.

The Earl of Kenmare, owner of that most unfortunate tract of Irish land upon which the terrible box-slip recently occurred, has ordered from the artist John J. Ireland, possessing something like \$100,000 in Kerry alone, to say nothing of other property in Ireland, to paint a picture of the Earl of Kenmare, owner of that most unfortunate tract of Irish land upon which the terrible box-slip recently occurred, has ordered from the artist John J. Ireland, possessing something like \$100,000 in Kerry alone, to say nothing of other property in Ireland, to paint a picture of the Earl of Kenmare, owner of that most unfortunate tract of Irish land upon which the terrible box-slip recently occurred, has ordered from the artist John J. 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